The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XIV. Saturday, March 29, 1800. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

AN ORDINANCE,

For the better regulation of the MARKET *held in the Borough of* PITTSBURGH.

Section 1st. BE it ordained and enacted by the Citizens and Burgesses of the Borough of Pittsburgh at a general meeting assembled, That the Market held in said Borough on every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the year, to begin at day light and end at 12 o'clock, between the first day of April and the first day of September following—and begin at day light and end at one o'clock, between the first day of September and the first day of April following.

Section 2. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Butcher or other person shall slaughter or kill any beast within the limits of the said Market, or lay any garbage, dung or offal therein, under the penalty of forfeiting the sum of Five Dollars for every offence, to be recovered with costs, before any of the Burgesses, for the use of said Borough.

Section 3. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person shall at any time sell or expose to sale any beer, cider, or spirituous liquors of any kind, mixed or unmixed, by retail, within the limits of the said Market, under the penalty of forfeiting a sum not less than Two or more than Five Dollars for every offence, to be recovered with costs, in the manner and for the use herein before mentioned.

Section 4. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person who follows the business of a huckster, or of selling provisions, vegetables, nuts, or fruit, at second hand, shall at any time sell, or offer for sale, within the limits of the Market any provisions, vegetables, nuts, or fruit of any kind, under the penalty of forfeiting for every such offence the sum of Five Dollars, to be recovered, with costs in the manner and for the use herein before mentioned.

Section 5. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person or persons shall bring or use any wheel-barrow within the Market house or shambles of the said market or market yards, in market hours; and all block benches, stalls, and other things used in the market for the accommodation of butchers and others, whilst occupying the said shambles, shall be placed and kept within the limits of the stall by them occupied, in such a manner as not to extend into the Market house further than two feet six inches beyond the inner edge of the said stalls respectively, and all persons who shall use or occupy any of the shambles aforesaid, shall immediately after market hours on market and other days, before they leave the same, place or cause to be placed all benches and benches used by them in the said shambles under the sheds of their respective stalls, so that the said benches or benches shall not extend in any way beyond the edges of the said stalls. And the interruption of the citizens passing within the said market; and if any person shall use any wheel barrow, or any owner or occupier of any block, bench or tub, or other thing used as aforesaid, shall cause or suffer the same to be placed or remain otherwise than as herein above mentioned and directed, such person so offending shall for every such offence, the sum of not more than Two nor less than One Dollar, to be recovered with costs in the manner and for the use herein before mentioned.

Section 6. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the said Market and his deputies to attend in the said market from the beginning to the end of the hours of market on market days, and on such other days, and at such other hours as shall be necessary in order to enforce obedience to all and every the rules and regulations which shall from time to time be ordained and enacted touching the said market, and to prevent all blown, unsound, or unwholesome provisions from being sold or exposed to sale, by seizing the same, and taking such order thereon, as shall be directed by the Burgesses; and to weigh, try and examine all bread, butter, lard and other articles of provisions sold in loaves or in lots of a given or accustomed weight, to see that the same are of due weight for which the same are offered or ought to be, and to try all scales, weights and measures, by which any provisions offered for sale in the said market are to be weighed or measured and to enforce the payment and recovery of all penalties and forfeitures which by this Ordinance, or by any act of the general assembly, or by common law, are inflicted on persons offending against the rules and regulations of markets in general, or of the said market in particular, and to decide all disputes which may arise in the said market between buyers and sellers, touching the weight and measure of the things there bought and sold, and to examine all persons using or selling provisions as hucksters, at second hand, and to prosecute, according to the directions of this Ordinance, all such as shall be found offending against the same, and to collect all and every the rents of the stalls in the said market, and to prevent any persons (except butchers and country people bringing the produce of their farms to market for sale) from exposing to sale any goods, wares, merchandize or provisions, or other things whatsoever, on any days, or at any hours but on market days, in any other manner, or at any other stands than as herein above directed, and to enter under the several rows of shambles to be swept, and all dirt, filth and snow to be removed from the same into the open streets by the foot of the shambles, and to take care that the said dirt and filth, as well as that which may have been collected in other parts of the limits of the said market, be removed at least twice in every week, by direction of the superintendors, who are hereby enjoined and required to make the necessary provisions for that purpose.

Section 7. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the market to prevent the citizens and others from pulling eggs, poultry, &c. out of the baskets or bags in which they are brought to market, until they are regularly exposed for sale. Such person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Dollar to be recovered with costs, in the manner and for the use herein before mentioned.

Section 8. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the said market to superintend and regulate the sales of all the articles of provisions exposed for sale in said market, as to quantity, so that persons not in ability to purchase a large quantity, viz. a bag of flour, pail of butter, basket of eggs, &c. &c. shall be supplied according to their wants, and any person or persons so offending or refusing to sell such quantity or quantities, for the convenience of the citizens and others, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar, to be recovered with costs, in the manner and for the use herein before mentioned.

Section 9. *And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Ordinance shall be published three times in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and to take effect on the 15th day of April next.

Enacted into an Ordinance at Pittsburgh, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred.

JOHN PARK, *Burgess.*

ISAAC GREGG,
THOMAS BRAKEN,
ANDREW WILLOCK,
ROBERT MAGEE,
} *Assistants.*

EXTRACTS

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

AS we are often blamed for the manner in which we find it our duty to speak of the French and of their conduct, we frequently justify ourselves by their own mutual recusations and confessions.

Barras lately gave testimony in our favour respecting the calumnies which we were accused of throwing out on his late administration. Laurent, in the Council of Five Hundred, acknowledges how many millions he has pillaged in the name of foreign contributions, and boasts of the rapidity of his execution.

The following extract of a letter from a Republican Officer in the Army of Italy, shall depose to the truth of our allegations respecting the conduct of the troops. It is extracted from the Moniteur.

"Were it necessary for me to describe all that I have seen, and to give details of all that I know I should possess a degree of firmness, courage and patience far beyond my powers. The people are in a state of insurrection in every place through which the civil commissions pass; and although I have been four times on the point of falling victim to their fury, I cannot consistently blame their conduct since they have been robbed even of the straw on which they lay. At the moment of my writing this letter, the greatest part of Piedmont has risen against the French Robbers; for it is by this name we are called. It will be impossible for you to be surprized at this fact, when I acquaint you that from the pretended Revolution of this country to the present moment, not exceeding 3 or 4 months, we have plundered the inhabitants of 10 millions of specie, and 15 millions of paper money, besides the diamonds, &c. &c. of the crown. Can you imagine that such exactions are calculated to make the inhabitants favourable to our cause? No! the people form their opinion of us in conformity to our conduct, & despise us as much as we are despicable. They hold us in horror and execration."

Buonaparte is more attentive to dress than Suwarrow. He borrowed Jean Debry's waistcoat, but that was upon a nice occasion. He does not like the pretty changeable silks and fine feathers of the late directors. David the painter and Cheneir the poet, are employed to devise the sublime of a *costume*, fit for the conqueror of the sublime of Italy, Egypt, Syria and France. His hat is to be in the form of Pompey's pillar; his sword in the shape of Cleopatra's needle; his breeches the shape of the bridge of Lodi, and upon the bore describe the bridge of Lodi, and upon the bore are to be pourtrayed all his heroic adventures, from the massacre at Alexandria to the siege of the Council at St. Cloud.

A Prediction of the Sixth Revolution in France fulfilled.

M. De Bertrand, in his introduction to his *Annals of the French Revolution*, gives a concise account of the five preceding revolutions. The last, in which the directory obtained the victory over the Councils, he concludes with a prediction, written more than a year ago, and which appears particularly interesting at the present moment:

"Though in violating the most essential regulations of the constitution, the Directory ob-

tained a temporary confirmation of their power, their example has pointed to those who wish to put an end to the path they must pursue, as has the example of the two Councils that which which they must avoid. The factions adverse to the prevailing one are crushed and intimidated but not destroyed, and the annual change of a third of the legislative body, and a member of the directory will produce new parties, or invigorate the old. Thus the catastrophe of the 4th of September, far from having consolidated the republic, or rather the despotic oligarchy that reigns in France, may be considered as one steps towards monarchy. In fact, the country draws nearer to it in proportion as the public power becomes more concentrated than ever it was. It is now no longer to be wrested from the popular societies, from the departments, from the municipalities, or even from the legislative body; it is altogether in the hands of the directory; and from them it will be torn by the same means which they employed to seize upon it.

"Such is the Revolution more or less advanced but inevitable, which is still to be expected; and it will but prepare the way for others, if it end not in the re-establishment of monarchy.—The honour of striking off the last head of the Revolutionary hydra is reserved for that party, for that hero, whoever he be, who shall have the spirit to display the white cockade, and cry aloud *Vive la Roi!*"

INDIAN TALK.

(From a Knoxville Paper.)

CHEROKEE NATION.

To our Friend and Brother the Coaliskee, or the Writer in Knoxville.

BROTHER.

WE have lately been told that you have a large paper that you make marks on, so as to let the people who live at a great distance know the news that may happen in our land.

Now, we have been at peace a long time, and are all doing well; our men work the ground, and make enough to live well upon. Our women can spin and weave, and all these things are done through the interposition of the great and wise men, the white people, in your great councils. One of your beloved men has lately given us a talk by a paper like yours which I do not like, nor any of our people. This talk was given (as I am told) by a little man they call John Randolph, to our great and beloved Father, the President of the United States.

Now, Mr. Coaliskee, this talk was given in an angry tone: it says that the warriors belonging to the great ships of our country said something to Little John in a great house, where all our great men go to have diversion, like our great town house, that he did not like; and then John says to our great Father the President upon a paper, that his young warriors did wrong by telling him that he was not a War Chief. And now our people have well considered on this business, and will speak their minds, that Little John did not act like a warrior by complaining to his great Father, that two of his warriors of the great ships have made him angry.

Now, Mr. Coaliskee, all the great men and warriors of my nation, (the Cherokees) have a great love and respect for the warriors of the big ships, and our brother warriors in this country that walk and ride about to see that no harm be be done to affect us Red People.

We have a law among us, that no young man shall speak too much, if he does, we have a way of punishing him that he will not forget as long as he lives.

Now, Mr. Coaliskee, I want to know why this Little John should be so impudent as to write such a talk to our great Father, the President of the United States, setting forth that our Brothers, the great warriors were bad men. Our brothers the warriors of the big ships are good men; they protect the trade of our country, and guard the little ships that bring in what is good for us to wear; and as I have before observed our brothers in this country, the walking men, and riding men, keep us from harm.

COWASOOASKEE

Our brother the Coaliskee, at Knoxville, will please to mark this talk in his paper so that all his other brothers the writing men may mark it in theirs.

NEW YORK, March 12.

By the Fair Trader, from New Providence, we have received Bahama Gazettes to the 4th ult.—An arrival there from Glasgow had bro't foreign news to the 7th of December only, of course nothing new. The only articles, of a nature interesting to America, are contained in three proclamations from General Bowles, the Indian chief. The first of these, relative to the agents appointed under the treaty between the United States and Spain, to draw the boundary line, has already appeared. It may be necessary to remark that these proclamations are not given in the Bahama Gazette as articles of intelligence but as official advertisements.

PROCLAMATION.

Know all men, That it ever has been and still is our intention to protect and advance the interests and dignity of Muskugee: to introduce arts, manufactures, and a well regulated commerce, essentially necessary to the better situation or state of all our beloved people, and to the well being of our nation.

Feeling with a just degree of sensibility the unfortunate situation of numbers of worthy European families, who for their principles have been forced from their country and possessions and obliged to search for a place of refuge and protection. We having a large tract of territory unoccupied, being fully vested with authority, do freely offer to all such persons situated the enjoyment thereof, with the rights of citizens of Muskugee. We do promise each person who shall claim our protection one hundred acres of land, situated within twenty miles of the sea or bay of Apparlhachie on the Gulf of Mexico, extending from our frontiers on Apparlhachie to Cape Sable. And all persons who have means and are desirous to purchase a greater extent of territory in land, may obtain the same by making application to the supreme council of Muskugee to that effect.

Given under our hand at Apparlhachie, the 26th day of November, 1799.

(Signed) WM. A. BOWLES,
Director General of Muskugee.

God Save the State of Muskugee.

God Save the State of Muskugee.

Pursuant to a decree passed in the supreme council of Muskugee, the 25th day of October, 1791, declaring the ports of Apparlhachie, Pensacola, Tawetokne, and Tampe, Free ports to all nations not at war with us at the time, the same having been carried into effect.

We the director General of Muskugee, duly authorized and empowered by a decree of the chiefs in special council held at Wetumpka, 26th day of October, 1799, or the institution of the said ports, or any other as we may judge proper, to the better encouragement and protection of commerce. Have by our authority hereby declare, the ports of Apparlhachie, the subject only to pay the duties of introduction imposed by law, as follows.

All spirituous liquors that may or shall be imported into our territories after the 1st day of January 1800, shall pay a duty of, six dollars per gallon entry; and all foreign wares, and merchandize that may or shall be imported after the 1st day of January, 1800, shall pay a duty of one half per cent.

Given under our hands at Apparlhachie, the 26th day of November, 1799.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. BOWLES,
Director General of Muskugee.

God Save the State of Muskugee.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

House of Representatives.

SATURDAY, February 15.

THE House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the judiciary, postponed the first instant.

And the resolution therein contained was further under consideration.

A motion was made by Mr. Boileau, seconded by Mr. Udree, to postpone the further consideration thereof, in order to introduce the following as a substitute, viz.

Whereas, the present establishment of County Courts are found to be burthensome and expensive, and do not in many respects answer the purpose for which they were instituted, by reason of the non attendance of the justices, in many instances they all live in the same part of the country, and consequently cannot be acquainted with the inhabitants generally in other parts, nor with their local wants and concerns.

And whereas the complaints against the present practice of holding courts by the justices of the peace only, may in a great measure be remedied by having a president learned in the law present, and a great saving of expence would arise by a different organization of the courts. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, organizing the courts of common pleas, quarter sessions of the peace, and orphans court, in such manner as to have a circuit court for a district composed of not more than nor less than counties, who shall receive a competent salary; and the justices of the peace in their respective counties, or a part thereof divided into classes, who shall in rotation attend the bench to assist the president in holding the courts aforesaid, and shall receive per day, for every day they shall attend the said courts; and to repeal an act to establish the judicial courts of the commonwealth, and conformity to the alterations and amendments of the constitution.

On the question—"Will the House postpone for the purpose aforesaid?"

The yeas and nays were as follows,

Yeas 31. *Nays* 34.

So it was determined in the negative. The resolution adopted.

MONDAY, February 17.

Mr. Hall presented a petition from the mayor and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, praying that the bill now pending for dividing the said city into wards, may be passed into a law, which was read, and

On motion and by special order, the same was read a second time.

Ordered that it be referred to the committee of the whole House on the said bill.

A motion was made by Mr. Preston, seconded by Mr. Keppele, and read as follows,

Resolved, That this House will meet at 9 o'clock in the evening of every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday during the remainder of the session, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of two thirds of the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Frailey, seconded by Mr. Conrad, to amend the same by striking out the words 'a majority of two thirds' which was agreed to.

[illegible] Committee to which was referred the [illegible] the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Westmoreland county, praying the removal from office of Samuel Elder, a justice of the peace in said county, have report, which was read as follows, viz.

That they have had the subject referred to them under consideration, and it appears that upon an examination of documents in the office of the commonwealth, the said Samuel Elder was commissioned as a justice of the peace for the township of Wheatfield, on the 21st of February, 1795; and that he was naturalized in a court of quarter sessions, held at Somerset, in the county of Westmoreland, on the 12th day of April 1799. From the above facts the committee are of opinion that the said Samuel Elder was not qualified to execute the duties of said office at the time he was commissioned. They therefore offer the following Resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the Governor, requesting that Samuel Elder may be removed from the office of justice of peace, which he now holds in the county aforesaid.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Blair, seconded by Mr. [illegible]ler,

Resolved, That the committee appointed on the law of the State of Maryland, entitled "An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of opening and making a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake bay," be instructed to inquire and report on the expediency or inexpediency of repealing the third section of the act of assembly, entitled "An act to enable the governor of this commonwealth to appoint commissioners to explore and take the best route for, and mode of effecting a communication between the waters of Delaware and Chesapeake bay, and appropriating [illegible] money for opening the navigation of the Susquehanna down to the Maryland line," also to enquire and report, if at this time there are any measures which ought to be taken on the part of this State, for obtaining the concurrence of the Legislature of the State of Delaware for the purpose of effecting the aforesaid

PHILADELPHIA, March 10,

The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. [illegible]es Sever to the Secretary of the Navy. It was written at sea (soon after the misfortune which happened to the frigate Congress) in the expectation of an opportunity of sending it on immediately; but none offered before her arrival at Norfolk.

On board frigate Congress, at sea 14th January, 1800.

Under the impression of the most poignant grief I have the misfortune to report to you, sir, the [illegible]rous situation of the United States frigate under my command. I sailed from [illegible] on the 6th instant, accompanied by the frigate, Capt. Preble, having under convoy a ship and a brig belonging to Philadelphia; a small ship from Newhaven, but finding we sail very heavily, and two or three only of the ballast, on the day succeeding that on which we left Newport. I determined on leaving them and with the Essex to make the best of my way, to carry into effect, the instructions with which you had been pleased to honour me. On the three or four days subsequent to leaving the land had the winds far northwardly, the weather cold, attended with snow and hail. On Saturday the 11th the wind veered to the Southward and came on to blow very fresh, attended with rain, and a heavy sea: this weather had an astonishing effect upon my rigging; which had previously been in good order, [illegible]ch as to induce apprehensions, for the safety of the masts. The weather being such as to render the impracticability of letting it up: the tackles to be got up to succour the masts and rigging to be shattered; but unfortunately before any steps could be taken to support the masts proved insufficient. On Sunday morning the 12th, blowing a heavy gale with a high sea running, at half past 6 the main mast sprung about 8 feet above the upper deck. I immediately caused the main yard to be lowered down: the top gallant yard having previously been taken down, and the top gallant masts cut away. In consultation with the officers it was thought affording the only probable means of saving the main mast, to endeavour to cut away the top mast. This was immediately attempted by Mr. Bosworth, my fourth Lieutenant, with 5 active men, going into the top to execute that service; while in its execution the mast unfortunately gave way, and in its fall instantly the loss of that active, deserving officer; and the men who were aloft, and engaged in the service, were all happily saved. The fall of the mainmast carried away the mizen top mast with the head of the mizen mast. Being under apprehension that from the roughness of the sea, the hull of the ship might be essentially injured by the action of the wreck, was induced to cut it from the ship with all possible expedition; which means a very small part only of the sails, attached to those masts were saved. I now turned all my attention to, and availed myself of every practicable exertion to preserve the foremast; the wind still continuing to blow a gale with a very heavy sea, and the ship from the loss of her masts, laying in the trough and labouring very much—at half past 12 the rolled away the fore top mast; soon after which it was discovered that the bowsprit was very badly sprung about the gammoning. I immediately caused the jib boom to be rigged in, and endeavoured to save the bowsprit by strong fastenings on the heel of the jib boom; at the same time getting up tackles to the foremast head to secure the mast which was already sprung, and to relieve in some measure the stress upon the bowsprit, caused by the fore and fore preventer stays. It is with great regret I am to add that all my endeavours proved of no further consequence, than probably to retard, for a very little time what eventually took place, as at half past 3 P. M. the bowsprit gave way, and at the same instant the foremast went over the side, leaving us totally dismasted, and with the loss of the principal part of the sails and rigging, which in our then situation, it was not practicable to preserve. Thus, sir, we were left in the space of a few hours in a most deplorable situation, entirely at the mercy of the winds and waves; and thus my expectations of being enabled to render important services to my fellow citizens, by affording a protection to their commerce were at once marred. I hope, sir, you will do me the justice to believe that this misfortune, which I most sensibly feel, is not attributable to any negligence on my part; every thing practicable having been attempted to ward off the evil which the nature of the circumstances would admit."

ENVOYS TO FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Providence, to his friend in this town, dated February 28.

News has been received here this day from Charleston, that our Commissioners had arrived at Paris, and been received with tokens of general respect and joy. The information reached Charleston by a ship from London, in a short passage. I have not seen the papers; but the whole will be in print to-morrow. I assure you, however, that such information is really in the Charleston papers."

Since preparing the above letter, we have been informed, by a gentleman from Providence, that the vessel which arrived there from Charleston, was commanded by Capt. Cooley, and left that city February 21—That he said he brought papers containing intelligence received by a late arrival from Europe, that our envoys had reached Paris, and been well received; and that the Consuls had decreed that the American flag should be respected by the French cruisers.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 3.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be recommended to the adoption of the Legislatures of the different States, and that when adopted by 3 4 ths of the said Legislatures, the same shall become a part of the said Constitution:

"That neither the Chief Justice, or any Judge of the United States, shall hold any other appointment or office, under the government of the United States, or the individual States, during his continuance in office as a Judge of the United States, and that the acceptance of such other office, shall vacate the appointment of any Judge accepting the same."

The motion to amend the Constitution of the United States, by preventing the Chief Justice or any Judge from holding any other office under the government of the United States, &c. which was made and under consideration in the Senate, has been withdrawn with general consent—and the mover of that motion has by leave, brought in a bill to establish the same principle by a law, which bill is committed to a select committee.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Messrs Brown & Relf,

AS the two questions relative to NASH, alias ROBBINS in the House, and his friend and compeer Dayne, in the Senate, afford a fair view of the strength of parties in the present Congress, by representing both in one view, you may afford consolation to all friends to the present order of things:

Federal Republicans in the House	62	Nashites	35
In the Senate do.	19	Duanists	8
	81		43

VIVAT REPUBLICA!

REAL REPUBLICANISM
PUT TO THE TEST.

ONE day when Dr. JOHNSON was at the house of Mrs. MACAULAY, the celebrated female historian, whose excessively republican sentiments are well known, the Doctor, putting on a very grave countenance, said to her, "I am now become a convert to your way of thinking:—I am convinced that all mankind are on an equal footing; and to give you an unquestionable proof, Madam, that I am in earnest, here is a very sensible, civil, well-behaved citizen, your footman; I desire that he may be allowed to sit down and dine with us." On discovering her displeasure, the great moralist observed, "Your levellers wish to level DOWN as far as themselves, but they cannot bear levelling UP to themselves. They would all have some people under them, why not then have some people above them?"

EXTRACTS
FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

The following singular circumstance happened in Holland, when the Enemy were driven from Camperdown Hills. It is related by a person who was on the spot. "I saw a French Soldier, one of their Infantry, lying dead, having been shot through the breast; a little Spaniel, remarkably beautiful lying by his side. Two of our Pioneers coming by, I desired them to take away the dog. It was with difficulty they could catch him, as he ran round his dead master, and seemed determined not to be separated from him.—They at length caught him, and carried him away above half a mile, and quite out of sight of the dead body; but he got from them by a sudden spring, and ran back again. I had the curiosity to return to see his behaviour. I found him taking hold of the Soldier's hand, pulling it and barking incessantly: In this situation I left the poor animal. I was told the next morning by a dragoon, who came that way; that after the Pioneers had buried his master, he had scratched the sand and made a hole large enough to hold himself, where he continued howling and mourning for the whole of the succeeding day, until one man more cruel or more kind, (I know not which) than the rest, put an end to his existence, by knocking him on the head with the butt of his musket."

During the retreat of the British troops on the 7th October, while they were flouncing through the mud in a part of the road uncommonly bad, the commanding officer called out to the men to form "TWO DEEP,"—"Damme! (shouts a grenadier from between two mountains of mud I am "*too deep*" already, "I am *up to the neck*."

Pittsburgh, March 29.

DIED, on Friday night, the 21st instant, JOHN C. GILKESON, Esq. lately appointed Prothonotary, &c. of Allegheny County.

By appointment, the Laws of the first session of the Sixth Congress of the United States, will be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

☞ For Advertisements, see Supplement.

From the Trenton Federalist.

"The President in complying with the request of the House of Representatives, to furnish the papers respecting the surrender of the murderer *Robbins*, alias *Nash*, to the British, has put a gag in the mouths of those stupid railers against government, who have for months, been bellowing, lying and deceiving on this subject. The mover of the resolutions has been completely *quizzed*—and if he thought the government would have appeared to just, as the exposure of the papers presented it, he would rather have been doomed to eternal silence than have opened his lips on the subject. It is thus the President triumphs in his integrity; and it is thus the democratic chain is broken link by link.

"Master *Randolph* has been rather more circumspect in his flippancy, since the seasonable check he received from the "*raggamuffins*."—The sweet scented gentleman finds he cannot use with impunity the same language to freemen, he has been in the habit of using to his daddy's negroes, in Virginia. He has become the butt of ridicule and contempt"

Many nations have, by public honours, displayed their gratitude for great services and their veneration for illustrious citizens. But never, perhaps, has a nation paid such repeated and universal honours, to the memory of any man in so short a period, as have since his death been paid to WASHINGTON. And never, perhaps, did any other man's services, worth and greatness, so well deserve them.

One Hundred Dollars
REWARD.

THE Office of the subscriber was broken open last night, and robbed of cash to the amount of

Thirteen Hundred Dollars,

The greater part in Silver, and the remainder in Gold. The chest in which the money was deposited was found in the street this morning broken open, and robbed of its contents.

The above Reward will be paid to any person who will discover the perpetrators of this daring Robbery, and have them prosecuted to conviction.

JOHN WILKINS, *Treasurer of Allegheny county.*

Pittsburgh, 28th March, 1800.

Book-Binding.

UNDER a conviction that an establishment of the above Business will meet the *approbation* and *encouragement* of the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its Vicinity, the undersigned is determined to prosecute it as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements. His hopes of the success of this undertaking are flattering; he hopes likewise, that the PUBLIC, on whom he is depending for ENCOURAGEMENT, will not be disappointed in placing on him that confidence, merited only by Industry and Attention to their favours

ZADOK CRAMER.

March 29—1800. 3w

THOMAS M'MILLEN,
Residing in the 4th District, (M'Millen's Settlement)

HAVING received Draughts of the following Districts, viz.—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th—purposes SHEWING DONATION LANDS upon the most reasonable terms, to those who may have occasion to employ him.

March 27—1800.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW YORK, March 24.

The brig Rebecca, Captain Harding, belonging to Messrs. Scott and Seaman, arrived last evening in 25 days from Curracoa.

By Capt. Harding we are informed, that days before he sailed, the French ship Vengeance, Captain Perot, of 54 guns, arrived there entirely dismasted, with the loss of 100 men killed, and 60 wounded, in the engagement with the United States' Frigate Constellation, Commodore Truxton of 38 guns.

The Vengeance was bound from Guadaloupe to France, with a valuable cargo besides a large quantity of specie, and had on board the Governor of Guadaloupe and family.

Captain Harding also informs that the Vengeance was a mere wreck when she arrived—had pumps were going and nine feet water in the hold.

The French captain said, at Curracoa, that he was on the eve of striking; and indeed had no hopes of escaping from his gallant though then unknown antagonist—but before the Rebecca sailed, he learned who it was that so bravely contended with him.

By the arrival of the ship Supply from Liverpool, a Dublin paper of Dec. 31, has been received, from which we select the following outlines of intelligence.

French Constitution.

THE SUPREME CONSUL
has all power of appointment to posts in the army and navy—of ambassadors and ministers of state—of justice.—He is commander in chief of the armies, and has the *initiation* of ALL LAWS—His term of office is ten years, and he is constantly re-eligible.

THE CONSERVATORY BODY
is composed of sixty members, who have been appointed by the consuls and the two committees from the Legislative bodies of the old government. They hold their office for life, have power of filling up vacancies, but have no efficient or decisive influence, it extending only to determining the constitutionality of laws.

THE TRIBUNATE
chosen after a long process of filtration from the people—receives all laws from the first Consul—discusses them publicly—afterwards three from their body go to the

LEGISLATIVE BODY,
where these three deputies meet three more from the executive or chief consul, who explain the nature of the laws proposed. After this elucidation they retire—and the Legislative body with debate make their determination in secret.

OUR ENVOYS
had arrived at Lisbon, and are proceeding to Paris.

THE ARCHDUKE
on the Rhine has taken Manheim, and forced the French to retire.

In Italy also the Austrians are successful. The important fortress of Coni has at length capitulated, and the French have fallen back as far as Nice.

PEACE
seems yet at a distance.

Letters from his excellency Mr. King, in London, dated 24th December, mention, that, from accounts there, Denmark had joined the coalition, and Sweden was expected very shortly to follow the example—that a general Peace was not expected; but a partial peace between France and Austria was not improbable.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

Extract of a letter from Surrinam, dated 3d February, to a merchant in this city.

"Victor Hughes has arrived at Cayenne with troops and ships from France, and it is feared, will have this place in a little time,—Of this be assured, that every day since I have been here, all the Forts have been firing forty and fifty rounds morning and evening, in order to practice their men. There are a very few troops here, and not a ship of war, and I am afraid Hughes will have the place."

To the Friends of

William Cameron.

INFORMATION *has just been received, that* WILLIAM CAMERON, *formerly of Fayette county, in the State of Pennsylvania, departed this life in the month of August last, at New Orleans—and that his legal representative may make application to* WILLIAM EMPSON HULINGS, *Esq. Vice Consul of the United States at New Orleans, for an account of the property left by the deceased.*

Department of State, March 17, 1800.

Young Chatham,

WILL stand to cover Mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, one mile from Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Allegheny river, until the first of July next, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and One Bushel of Oats the season, the oats to be brought with the Mare at first coming, One Dollar the single leap, and Four Dollars for insuring a Colt. If the money for the season is paid the first of July, Two Dollars will be taken in lieu of the Twenty Shillings.

Young Chatham is a dark bay, 6 years old, full 16 hands high, and well formed. His sire was the noted Old Chatham, formerly kept by George Clark, Esq. of Green Castle, and allowed by good judges to be one of the best breed for either the saddle or draft.

Good attendance will be given by

HENRY NIGHMAN.

March 26, 1800.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XIV. *Saturday*, March 29, 1800. No. 71

SALE of LAND, &c.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of fundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expofed to fale by public vendue, at the Court Houfe in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the firft Tuefday in April next, the following defcribed property, viz.

A Tract of Land containing 261 acres and the allowance, being part of a tract called Rattlefnake ftate on the fouth fide of the Monongahela river, about two and an half or three miles above Pittsburgh. Taken in execution as the property of John Gardon, at the fuit of Jofeph Baker, affignee of Samuel S Mahon.

One Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, ftate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of John Scott, Hugh Wilfon, and Joseph Pearce. Taken in execution as the property of James Stewart, deceafed, in the hands of his adminiftrators, at the fuit of John Miller.

One piece or parcel of Land, containing about 300 acres, adjoining M'Kee's Port—one other piece or parcel of Land, containing about 70 acres, ftate on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining land of John Sherer, Efq and land in the poffeffion of John Gib—alfo, one other piece or parcel of land, containing about 300 acres, near M'Kee's Port, adjoining land of William Thompfon and Robert Smith. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the fuit of Robert South.

One Tract of Land, containing 25 acres, with the appurtenances, ftuate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Thomas Moore, John M'Gowan, and James Stoops. Taken in execution as the property of John Hoofman, at the fuit of James Sample.

Two Donation Lands, one No 1094, in Bedford diftrict, and the other No 660, in Pittsburgh diftrict, each containing 200 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Jean De Lambert, at the fuit of George A. Baker and Mary Baker, adminiftrators of Henry Baker dec'd.

One fourth part of Lot No 208, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, beginning at the corner of Lot No 209, thence by the fame 80 feet, thence in breadth the fame 20 feet to Second ftreet, thence by the fame 80 feet to the place of beginning. Taken in execution as the property of Nathaniel Bedford.

One Tract of Ground, ftuate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Thomas Wood, and Thomas Woods, on the Monongahela river.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Gorman.

F. BRADFORD JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, March 29, 1800.

United States Military Land,

FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to difpofe of 10,000 acres of United States Military Land, of the firft quality, on reafonable terms. Perfons willing to purchafe will pleafe apply to me at my office in Washington, or to Mr. Wilfon M'Clooney in Washington County.

JAMES ROSS.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1800.

To be Sold.

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court of the county of Allegheny, will be expofed to public vendue at the late dwelling houfe of David Reed, in Mifflin township, on Tuefday the firft day of April next,

Fifty Acres of Land,

in Mifflin township, adjoining lands of David Reed, William Sharp, Robert Johnfton, and Thomas Bell, being part of the real eftate of Chriftopher M'Donald, late of faid township, deceafed—at which time and place attendance will be given by Margaret M'Donald, adminiftratrix, and the Court.

J. C. GILKISON, Clerk.

March 3d, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD GRIST MILL, with 212 acres of Land, within half a mile of the Monongahela river, and fix miles of Pittsburgh, on the public road leading to M'Kee's port. The ftuation of the mill, both for its convenience to market, and plentiful fupply of waters, is equal to any in the country. For terms apply to

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1800.

One Hundred Acres of Land,

to be Sold.

SITUATE on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittsburgh, and 13 from Franklin. For further information apply to Meanrue croffes at Franklin, who will fhew the land, and is well calculated for a farmer. The Land Office grant for that part of it is in the name of Clear Field wherein it lies. For further information apply to the fubfcriber on the premifes.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

To the Public.

Whereas the fubfcriber did furnifh a certain ABEL KEYS, with a Boat and a cargo of Goods, on commiffion, in the fall of the year, 1797, to the value of near 1200 dollars—and whereas the faid Keys has never returned to render an account of faid goods, and I am informed that he difpofed of them at Louifville, Rapids of Ohio, I therefore take this method of requefting information refpecting faid Keys, who is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, light hair, wants one or two of his fore teeth, about 34 years of age—he is very active and fond of exercife, particularly running.

The fubfcriber hopes, that the well difpofed citizens in the different parts of the United States will pay attention to this advertifement, and fhould they difcover this man, give information by poft, directed to the poft-office, Pittsburgh, Pennfylvania—A family of helplefs children look to him for fupport, & fhould he be fo unfortunate as not to recover this money from faid Keys diftrefs and ruin muft be the confequence.

ROBERT COLHOON

March 8.

Whereas I purchafed 200 acres of Land, near Wolf creek, from Thomas Harrifon, which he is bound by article to fecure to me free from all difpute—and whereas there is three notes yet in his poffeffion for 26 dollars each, and as well as I can recollect the firft is payable the 14th May 1801, the fecond the 14th May 1802, the third the 14th May 1803, and as the faid Harrifon has not afcertained the lines, and others are claiming faid land, I thus publicly caution all perfons from taking an affignment on faid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his contract.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

Verfailles Township, Allegheny County, February 13, 1800.

The fubfcriber having applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Bedford county, for the benefit of the act of Affembly made for the relief of Infolvent Debtors, the faid Court have appointed Monday the 28th of April next, for hearing of him and his creditors, at the court of Bedford, when they may attend if they think proper.

WILLIAM SMALL.

Bedford, March 1.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, the firft Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred,

ON the petition of Alexander Boutter, a prifoner in the goal of faid county, praying to be difcharged according to the provifions of the act of Affembly for the relief of infolvent debtors—It is Ordered, that he be brought before the next Court of the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the firft Monday of June next, to be then and there heard with his creditors, and that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh and Carlifle newfpapers, in each three weeks, the laft of which to be at leaft fifteen days previous to the time of hearing.

By the Court,

J. C. GILKISON, Prothy.

In the cafe of

DAVID MEAD vs GEORGE BALFOUR.

Present—Tench Coxe, Sec'y of the Land Office.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, R. G.
Daniel Broadhead, S. G.

The Board having heard the parties and examined their proofs, ordered that the Caveat be difmiffed.

I certify that the above is a true copy of a refolvement of the Board of Property, remaining in this Office.

In Teftimony whereof, I have hereunto fet my hand and affixed the feal of the Land Office of Pennfylvania, at Lancaster, the 10th of March, 1800.

Tench Coxe, Sec'y of Land Office.

Abner & Jeffe Barker,

Have received a freth fupply of

Merchandize,

Suitable to the prefent and approaching Season. Alfo have as ufual, an elegant affortment of SUPERFINE and COMMON

BOULTING CLOTHS,

which are warranted good,

Freth Juniper Berries, and Juniper Oil, by the bottle,

Caftings, &c. &c.

which they offer for SALE, on moderate terms for Cash, or approved Country Produce.

Thofe indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Accounts, are again requefted to difcharge the fame before the firft of April next, efpecially debts of a longer ftanding than fix months—Thofe alfo who have open accounts of that length, ftanding, if not able by that time to difcharge them, will be expected to clofe them with their obligations.

From experience they have found hints of the above nature little attended to, they who fuffer by neglect, will excufe, as this being a fufficient and timely notice.

Pittsburgh, 15th February, 1800.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

BROKE *out of the jail of Allegheny county, on the 12th inftant*, DANIEL RANKIN, *who was convicted laft Court for paffing* Counterfeit *Money—he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, a thin pale face, dark hair which he wears cued, his clothes light coloured, and his great coat he was feen to carry under his arm, by trade a blackfmith. Whoever takes up faid Rankin and fecures him in any jail in the ftate, fo that he may be fafely conveyed into the penitentiary houfe, or deliver him into the gaol of Allegheny county, fhall receive the above reward, paid by*

SAMUEL M'CORD, gaoler.

Pittsburgh, 14th March.

Jefferies Mills.

TO BE LET,

And poffeffion given the firft of April next.

A GRIST Mill, with two pair of ftones, a Saw Mill, a Dwelling Houfe and Lot of Ground, the whole in good repair. They are ftituated on Montour's run, in a fertile part of Allegheny county, on the great road leading from Washington to Beaver Town, fix miles from Middletown, and fourteen from Pittsburgh. None need apply but fuch as are of good character, and can give fufficient fecurity for performance of bargain. For terms apply to

JEAN JEFFRIES, Adminiftratrix.
ALEX. M'CANDLESS, Adminiftrator.

March 4, 1800.

To be Sold or Rented,

A GOOD *ftand for a Store or Tavern, or both, ftituate on the main road leading from Fayette county to M'Kee's Port and Pittsburgh; whereon is a good two ftory Log Houfe, with a well finifhed ftore room—alfo, ftabling and out houfes, with four or five acres of timothy meadow, befides garden, and fome ground for other neceffary purpofes. The terms will be made known by applying to the fubfcriber on the premifes.*

DAVID ALLEN.

Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, March 4, 1800.

TO BE LET

FOR a Term of Years, a piece of GROUND, fronting on the Diamond, almoft oppofite the Market Houfe—this ground is particularly well ftituated for a merchant's ftore. For terms apply to the fubfcriber.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1800.

TO BE RENTED,

And poffeffion given immediately.

A Large STORE ROOM and CELLAR, ftuated in the Public Square. For terms apply to

ANTHONY BIELLN.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1800.

To be Rented,

A FRAME dwelling houfe and log kitchen, ftituate in Penn ftreet, Pittsburgh, adjoining Alexander Shaw, the lot belonging to this building is well fenced. Alfo to Rent, a fmall Farm, on Grant's Hill—there are 30 acres cleared and under good fence, together with an excellent Coal Pit. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM IRWIN, in Pittsburgh, or the fubfcriber in Pitt township.

March 12, 1800. FRANCIS WILSON.

Taken up by the fubfcriber on the waters of Muskingum, the firft day of February laft, a bright BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, a fmall ftar in his fore head, a natural trotter. The owner is defired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

GEORGE FOULTS,

Little Beaver, 6 miles below Williams's Mill.

March 7.

Donation Lands

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennfylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the faid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of faid State until the 1ft of September next, inclufive, and that the fubfcribers authorized by law, will fit as a Board at faid Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unfatisfied claims already filed, as well as thofe which may be filed on or before the faid firft day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regifter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treafurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennfylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf

Public Notice.

ALL thofe who are indebted to the eftate of John M'Leod, late of Pittsburgh, deceafed, are requefted to pay the fame to the fubfcriber, on or before the firft day of June next, and all thofe who have any demands againft faid eftate, are requefted to bring in their accounts properly attefted on or before that day, that they may be fettled and paid fo far as the eftate may be able to pay.

MORDECAI M'LEOD, Adminiftrator.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL but valuable PLANTATION containing 113 acres, ftituate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William M'Clure, Efq on the river hill and the river mill. There is on the premifes convenient buildings, and a large apple orchard. The terms may be known by applying to the fubfcriber on the premifes.

CHRISTOPHER HAYDON

March 4, 1800.

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS Works, having procured a fufficient number of the moft approved European Glafs manufacturers, and having on hand a large ftock of the beft materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleafure of affuring the public, that window glafs of a fuperior quality and of any fize, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the fhorteft notice. Glafs of larger fizes, for other purpofes may alfo be had, fuch as for pictures, coach glaffes, table faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alfo be had, together with pocket phials, pickling jars, apothecary's fhop furniture, and other hollow ware, the whole at leaft 25 per cent lower than articles of the fame quality brought from any fea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on fale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA
or
ISAAC CRAIG,

or at the ftore of FRATHER & St. Clair, Market ftreet, Pittsburgh.

January 20—1800. t.b.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November laft, make an affignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perfons againft paying any debts due to the faid Larwill to any other perfon than the faid Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, or refiding in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorized to receive the fame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, 22d Dec. 1798. t.f

A quantity of excellent

FINE SALT

Juft arrived, and for SALE

At James O'Hara's

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.

WANTED

A fmart, active BOY

between 14 & 15 years of age, to the Saddling Bufinefs: Apply to Peter Kuntz,

Pittsburgh, March 14.

New Tavern at Chilicothe

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the fign of the Green Tree, in the centre of faid Town, where Travellers and others may be fupplied with every thing neceffary for accommodation, and fupplies for their journey in the wilderneſs.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799.

The fubfcriber's wife, Hannah Green, having behaved herfelf in an undutiful manner, breaking the marriage contract, leaving his bed and board, he is therefore compelled to forwarn all perfons from trufting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

RICHARD GREEN.

March 11, 1800.

THE fubfcriber refpectfully informs the public, that he ftill carries on the Coverlet, Carpeting &c. weaving, in a great variety of the neweft patterns. Yarn will be received by JAMES M'CLURE, Cabinet maker, Pittsburgh. Proper attention will be paid to cuftomers, and the work difpatched as quick as poffible.

THOMAS BRYCE.

Canonfburgh, February 15, 1800.

BLANKS

For Sale, at this Printing Office.

Almanacks,

For the year 1800

For Sale at this Printing

3301

To the CITIZENS of ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

IN purſuance of the Appointment of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Allegheny: We the Auditors of Accounts of ſaid County, have the honour of laying before the Court, a *Report* of the *Finances* of the County, commencing on the firſt day of January 1794, and ending on the 31ſt day of December, 1799, incluſive.

The ſtatement marked *A* contains a general Account Current, between the County and the Treaſurer, with the Balance due the Treaſury.

The ſtatement marked *B* contains the Money paid by the Treaſurer, and the purpoſes to which it has been appropriated.

The ſtatement marked *C* gives an Account of the Money due the county, and the ſources from which it ariſes, together with ſuch remarks as occurred to us in the general Settlement of the Accounts.

Dr. The *Treaſurer* in Account Current with the County of Allegheny. *Cr.*

A

	Dolls.	Cts.
Caſh received of James Horner, late Treaſurer	1892	77
Amount of corrected duplicates	27126	58
Caſh received of James and W. Powell, for tax on warranted lands	24	50
Caſh received on forfeitures at Commiſſioners' ſales	298	
Caſh for coſts and intereſt on Commiſſioner's ſales	803	56
Bench fees received of James Briſon, eſq. Prothonotary	156	60
Caſh received of John Bell, woodranger	20	10
Caſh refunded by the State for transporting a criminal to Philadelphia	160	
Roger Alden's bond, payable the 1ſt of June 1800, for the Holland company	1851	
Judah Colt's bond payable the 1ſt of June 1800, for Population company	1296	
Amount of tax on depreciation and donation lands	9337	27
Caſh paid by the Treaſurer in advance for the county	152	37
	43,110	75

By amount of warrants paid as filed in the office of the Prothonotary	Dolls.	Cts.
Wolf ſculp certificates paid	27,241	
Paid Collectors their fees for collecting taxes	1660	
Loſt taxes on corrected duplicates	675	
Due by collectors agreeable to Treaſurer's return to the Commiſſioners	312	
Due on non-reſident lands in the interior parts of the county	5610	
Due on depreciation and donation lands	734	
Due by Roger Alden, the 1ſt of June 1800	5728	
Due by Judah Colt, the 1ſt of June 1800	1851	
	1296	
	43,110	

CASH paid by the Treaſurer, and for what purpoſes.

B

	Dolls.	Cts.
To deputy ſurveyors for diſtrict returns to Commiſſioners	296	35
Do. in part for building the court-houſe	9165	56
Do. Printers for ſundry ſervices to the county	376	59
Do. For ſtationary for the uſe of the county	73	80
Do. For office and court-houſe furniture	83	49
Do. For gaol and office fuel	644	68
Do. For Ignoramus bills, criminal proſecutions, &c.	1487	82
Do. For court-houſe rent, previous to building the court-houſe	339	83
Do. For gaol rent, before the new-gaol was built	138	88
Do. For Treaſurer's ſalary for ſix years	566	66
Do. For taxes refunded on ſundry duplicates founded in error	51	37
Aſſeſſors and aſſiſtants—their fees	2383	16
Commiſſioner's and clerk's fees	1643	14
Sheriff's bills	68	
Do. Regiſter's bill	14	93
Fuel for court-houſe, &c.	43	53
County truſtees for ſuperintending public buildings	393	33
For building, plaiſtering, and materials for gaol	3643	53
For criminal proſecutions under Inſolvent act, &c.	1557	39
For wolf ſculp certificates	1660	76
Collectors their fees for collecting taxes	675	35
Coroner's bills	133	73
Contingent expences for expreſſes, criminals, &c. &c.	220	12
Election expences (in part) for the 8th October 1799	401	95
For loſt taxes after the duplicates were corrected	312	34
For building gaol yard, well, privy, &c.	1580	80
For the calculation of the general account		37
	27,957	46

Amount of Taxes due the County; and the ſources from which they ariſe.

C

	Dolls.	Cts.
Taxes due on corrected duplicates agreeable to the Treaſurers return	5610	66
Taxes due on non-reſident lands, in the interior part of the county	666	85
Taxes due on depreciation and donation lands	5728	78
Taxes by Roger Alden, agent to the Holland Company	1851	
Taxes by Judah Colt, agent to the population company	1296	
	15,153	29

By amount of credits brought down	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance due the county	27,957	46
	15,153	29
	43,110	75

B. There are Taxes due on part of the Pennſylvania Population Company Lands, under the agency of Ennion Williams, lands belonging to the Pennſylvania Property Company, the Pennſylvania Land Company and the North American Land Company. Thoſe Lands the Commiſſioners have not been able to aſcertain the amount of Taxes due thereon, therefore muſt be accounted for in a future Settlement of Accounts.

5. It appears from the Commiſſioner's Books, that Robert Brotherton, late Commiſſioner, has drawn pay for twenty-ſix days after being out of Office, amounting to 29 Dollars & 33 Cents.—See Act of Aſſembly of the 17th April, 1795—Volume third—Page ſeven hundred and forty-five.

Samuel Jones has been paid by order of the Commiſſioners 18 Dollars and 20 Cents, for a return of the Warrants of Berjamin diſtrict. Benjamin Stokely has alſo drawn pay for the ſame ſervice, and it appears that the ſaid Benjamin Stokeley is the perſon entituled thereto agreeable to Law.

John Reed has been paid 180 Dollars for the uſe of his houſe, for the Court for three years: the voucher does not appear to be properly authorized, as we conceive it to be the duty of the County Truſtees, and agreeable to former rents, under a contract between William Irwin, and the Truſtees of the County, to be entitled to Ten Pounds each year,

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amounting to	80	
1000 buſhels of coal for the uſe of the Court		
at 7 cents per buſhel	20	
36 candles, 6 lb. each court, at 25 cents per lb.	18	
	118	

A great length of time having elapſed ſince we have been appointed to ſettle the above accounts, but from the multiplicity of papers to examine, have found conſiderable difficulty in compleating the buſineſs; which we hope, may be a ſufficient apology for not laying a ſtatement of the Accounts before the County ſooner day.——The 18 Dollars and 20 Cents, drawn by Samuel Jones——29 Dollars and 33 Cents by Robert Brotherton, and 62 Dollars extra pay drawn by John Reed, we are of opinion ſhould be refunded for the uſe of the County, and that proper meaſures be taken for the recovery thereof.

We are, with every reſpect, the County's Humble Servants.

A. TANNEHILL, } Auditors of
GEO. ADAMS, } Accounts.